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Montana Employment AND Labor Force Trends

A Quarterly Publication of the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau

4th Quarter 1993 Volume 23, Number 4

Economic Highlights & Employment Outlook

Montana's **Civilian Labor Force** averaged 411,900 for the fourth quarter of 1993 – down 6,800 from the previous quarter, but up 2,400 from the fourth quarter of 1992.

Employment

Total average employment of 388,900 for the quarter was down 7,300 from the previous quarter, but up 5,000 from the corresponding quarter of 1992. Layoffs during the quarter in **lumber & wood products** and **mining** were at least temporarily offset by record December 1993 employment of 385,300 that was fueled by a healthy Christmas shopping season, mild weather and low interest rates.

Unemployment

The total number of **unemployed** averaged 22,900 for the quarter – up only about 300 from the third quarter average, and down 2,700 from the fourth quarter of 1992. The **average unemployment rate** for the quarter was 5.6, comparing to an average rate of 6.2 percent the year before.

Total Non-Agricultural Employment**

**** NOTE: Numbers may not total due to rounding.**

Total **non-agricultural wage-and-salary employment** for the fourth quarter of 1993 averaged 329,000 – an increase of 500 over the previous quarter, and of 5,800 over the fourth quarter of 1992. The **private sector** was down about 5,600 jobs from the previous quarter – but was up about 5,000 jobs from the fourth quarter of 1992. **Government** was up about 6,100 from the previous quarter – and up 800 from the fourth quarter of 1992.

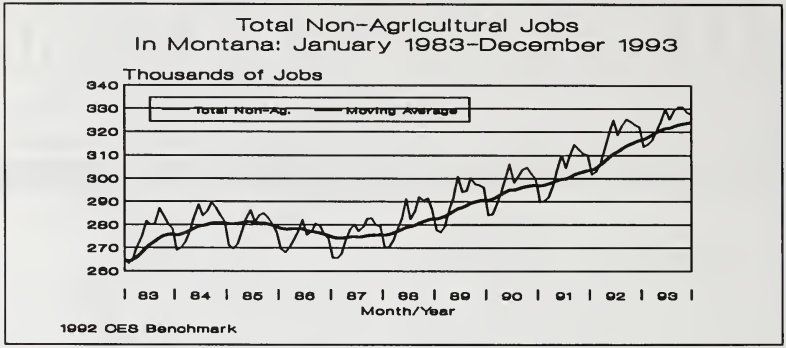
The quarterly private sector drop was mostly seasonal across the industry spectrum, compounded by layoffs in **lumber & wood products**. Most of the yearly job gains came in the **services** and **trade** industries.

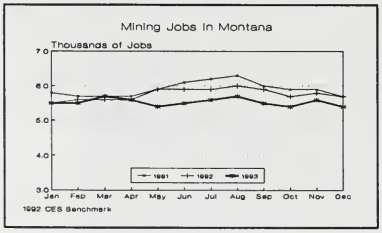
The quarterly government gain was attributable to **local** and **state education** reaching their yearly hiring peaks. The small government gain over the year also came mainly in **local** and **state education**.

Quarterly Trends

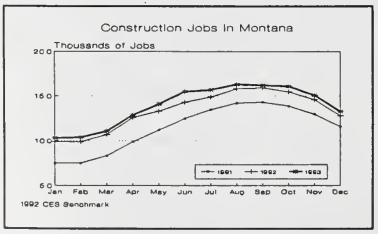
	– Montana –				– U. S. –
Quarter	Montana Civilian Labor Force*	Montanans Employed	Montanans Unemployed	Unemployment Rate (Montana)	Unemployment Rate (U.S.)
1993 - 4th	411,900	388,900	22,900	5.6%	6.1%
1993 - 3rd	418,700	396,200	22,500	5.4%	6.6%
1993 - 2nd	409,500	385,400	24,100	5.9%	6.9%
1993 - 1st	403,100	371,400	31,700	7.9%	7.6%
1992 - 4th	409,500	383,900	25,600	6.2%	6.9%
1992 - 3rd	413,400	388,200	25,200	6.1%	7.4%

*Rounded Civilian Labor Force Numbers, 1993 Benchmark (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

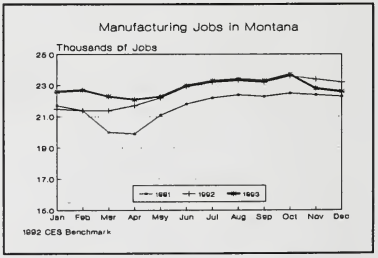




MINING jobs averaged 5,500 for the quarter—down about 100 **metal mining** jobs over the quarter, and down about 200 **metal mining** jobs over the year. **MINING jobs averaged 5,500 jobs in 1993—down about 300 from 1992.**

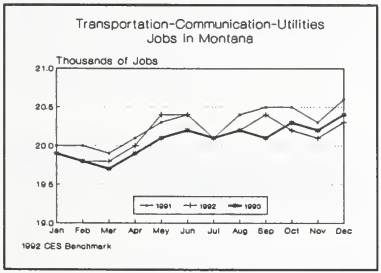


CONSTRUCTION averaged 14,800 jobs—down a seasonal 1,300 jobs over the quarter, but up about 500 jobs over the year. The quarterly decline took place throughout the industry's sectors. The yearly gain also took place across sectors, although more increases took place in **special trade** and **general building** than in **heavy construction. CONSTRUCTION averaged 13,900 jobs for the year—up about 500 jobs over the 1992 average.**

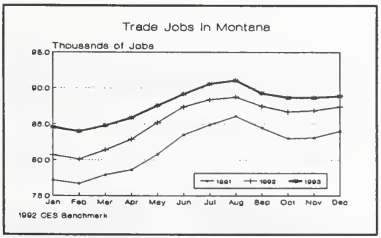


MANUFACTURING averaged 23,000 jobs for the quarter—down 300 from the previous quarter, and down 400 from the fourth quarter of 1992. Not surprisingly, most of both the quarterly and yearly declines came in the **lumber & wood products** sector because of sawmill layoffs that took place during the fourth quarter. **Lumber & wood products** jobs were

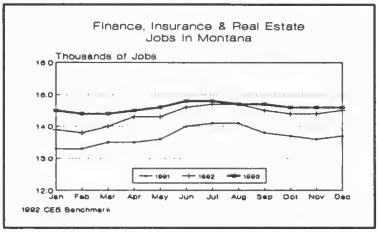
down by about 600 jobs over the quarter and by about 700 jobs over the year—offset somewhat by quarterly and yearly job gains in **food & kindred products. MANUFACTURING averaged 22,800 jobs in 1993—up about 200 jobs over the previous year.**



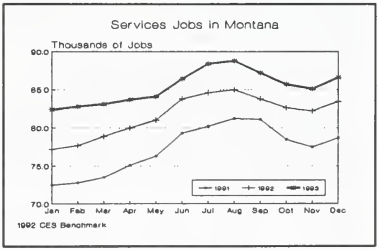
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS & UTILITIES (TCU) averaged 20,300 jobs—up about 100 jobs from the previous quarter, and up about 100 jobs over 1992's fourth quarter. **Communications & utilities** jobs dropped a bit over the quarter, while **local & interurban transportation** took a seasonal upturn because of school busing. Only minor fluctuations took place over the year. **TCU averaged 20,100 jobs during 1993—the same as in 1992.**



TRADE jobs averaged 88,800 for the quarter—down about 1,500 from the third quarter, and up 1,800 jobs over the fourth quarter of 1992. A seasonal decline in **eating & drinking places** made up most of the quarterly change. **Wholesale trade** gained about 200 jobs over the year—while **retail trade** gained about 1,600, with noticeable gains in **general merchandise** and **automotive dealers. TRADE averaged 87,800 jobs in 1993—up 2,500 over 1992.**

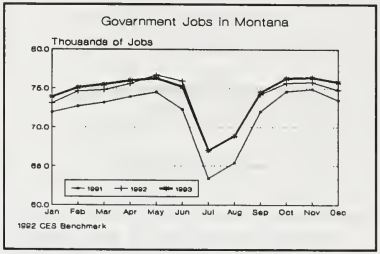


FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE (FIRE) averaged 14,600 jobs for the fourth quarter—down about 100 jobs from the previous quarter, and up about 200 jobs over the year. Slight upward trends were evident in **depository institutions, insurance carriers** and **real estate** over the year. **FIRE averaged 14,600 jobs for the year—up 300 from 1992.**



SERVICES averaged 85,800 jobs for the quarter—down 2,300 jobs over the quarter, and up 3,100 jobs over the fourth quarter of 1992. Most of the quarterly downturn was due to seasonal job declines in **hotels & other lodging places** and **amusement & recreation, including movies**. The yearly gains came primarily in **business services; auto & miscellaneous repair; amusement & recreation, including movies; social services; membership organizations** and **engineering & management. Health services** was up only about 200

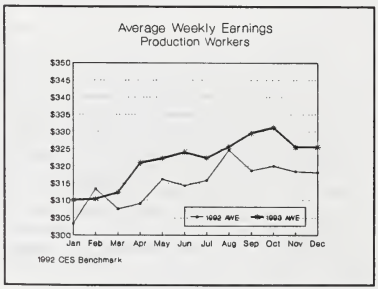
jobs over the year, with fewer jobs in **hospitals** and more in **nursing & personal care** than during the fourth quarter of 1992. **SERVICES averaged 85,400 jobs in 1993—up 3,700 from 1992.**

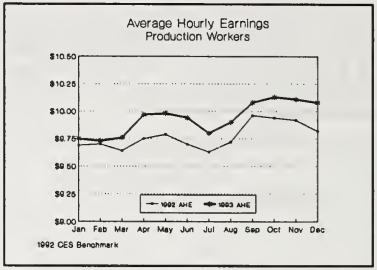


GOVERNMENT averaged 76,200 jobs for the quarter—up 6,100 over the quarter, and up 800 over the year. The quarterly upturn was a seasonal one in **local** and **state education**. All government sectors contributed to the slight yearly upturn except **other state government**, which was down by about 300 jobs over the year. **GOVERNMENT averaged 74,300 jobs in 1993—up 400 jobs over 1992.**

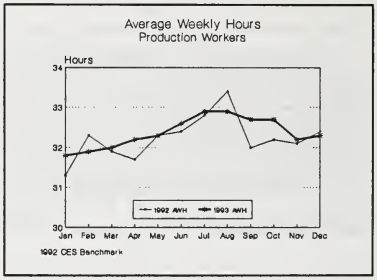
Average Weekly Hours and Earnings

Average weekly earnings for the fourth quarter averaged $327.46—up $1.54 over the previous quarter, and up $8.57 over the fourth quarter of 1992.

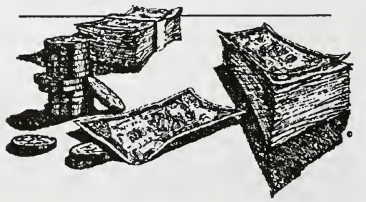




Average hourly earnings averaged $10.11 for the quarter—up 18 cents over the quarter, and up 22 cents over the year.



Average weekly hours for the quarter averaged 32.4—down 0.4 hours from the previous quarter, but up 0.2 hours from 1992's fourth quarter.



Industry News from Around the State

Agriculture

- **Coors Brewing Co. plans** to cut its malting barley purchases in Montana by nearly one-half, according to a company spokesman who says the company is oversupplied with barley. "It's an economic decision," he says. "It doesn't have anything to do with the quality of the barley."

Mining

- **Lewistown's Kendall gold mine** is scheduled to be closed down over a 2- to 3-year period, according to a mine spokesman, because of a shortage of sufficient grade ore. He anticipates that the mine will run out of ore reserves by the fall of 1994, at which time Kendall will close down its mining and crushing operations and lay off all but about a dozen of the mine's approximately 75 employees. "Leaching will continue for at least 2 years and possibly 3," he says, and "it will take another year to detoxify the heaps and do final reclamation."

- **An independent underground coal mine** in the Bull Mountains has won a 3-year contract to supply coal to Malmstrom Air Force Base's coal-fired power plant. RBM Mining is located at the site of the former PM mine south of Roundup, and employs 7 people.

Construction

- **An $8 million gas-oil hydro-treater plant** is under construction at the Conoco refinery in Billings. The plant will allow the refinery to remove sulfur from its fuels, according to a Conoco spokesman, who says no new employees will be needed to operate the plant when it's operational.

Manufacturing

- **The manufacturer of Stetson and Resistol** western hats has signed a letter of intent to buy Montana Silversmiths, a Columbus-based manufacturer of silver belt buckles, jewelry and saddle trim. Montana Silversmiths employs 170 workers at locations in Columbus and Billings. Its present owner says the company will stay as it has been, with him remaining as a consultant after the acquisition by Hat Brands Inc. of Dallas.

- **United Tote is marketing** 2 new high-tech gambling industry products. One is a wireless terminal worn on a belt, and used with a hand-held keyboard, that enables racetrack tellers to move through crowds to sell bets and cash in winning tickets. The other is a computerized horse racing game. United Tote is headquartered in Shepherd and employs 600 people.

- **A Great Falls firm is assembling** computers using components supplied by International Business Machines, configuring them to customer specifications, and selling them locally and abroad under its own product line. Liberty Research Group Inc. employs about 15 workers.

- **An automotive parts factory** located 4 miles east of the Idaho border near Heron is producing and machining thousands of turbocharger compressor covers for cars and trucks each year. Using robotic machines, 8 IDA Inc. employees cut, groove and polish aluminum castings to produce 40 percent of Mitsubishi's compressor covers worldwide. Explaining his move to Heron after graduating from the University of California at Berkely, IDA's founder-owner says, "I just don't like crowds."

- **Sylvan Peak Enterprises** in Red Lodge is designing and manufacturing ski clothing that it markets at its retail store in Red Lodge and at trendy ski resorts throughout the Rocky Mountain region. Five full-time employees work at the workshop, while 6 to 8 seamstresses work out of their homes.

- **A Crow woman and her husband** are marketing herbal tea mixtures that come attractively-packaged with a traditional story about Crow language, customs, artwork, philosophy, etc. The founder of I'tchik Herbs says she wants to educate non-Indians in Native American culture and prove that a minority woman can run a successful business.

- **Zellerbach Paper Co.** has decided to close its Great Falls office at the end of 1993. Seven employees will be affected by the closure.

Transportation, Communications & Utilities

- **Rimrock Stages Inc. has joined** the National Trailways Bus System, and will make connections via Butte to Spokane, Seattle, Boise Reno, Sacramento and San Francisco. A Rimrock spokesman says "becoming a Trailways associate allows us access to national marketing plans and connecting service that will increase bus service nationwide." The independent system includes about 30 carriers nationwide, and is separate from Trailways Corp., which merged with Greyhound in 1988.

Trade

- **Poulsen's Inc. building materials store** in Great Falls has been acquired by a Boise-based chain of 39 building materials stores. A BMC West Corp. spokesman says none of Poulsen's approximately 90 workers should lose their jobs because of the ownership change.

- **A new PriceCostco membership warehouse** has opened northeast of Kalispell on U.S. Highway 2. Its PriceCostco name reflects the October merger of the Costco Wholesale and Price Co. chains. Its location was chosen to serve the Kalispell, Whitefish and Columbia Falls communities.

- **A downtown Billings factory-outlet** location has lost 2 retail stores, with a third set to close early in 1994—and developers have decided against building an outlet mall near the South Billings Boulevard interchange. A leasing agent for the downtown outlet location says Jonathan Logan and Victoria's Creation factory-outlet stores closed in October, and Banister Shoes will close its outlet store toward the beginning of 1994.

Finance, Insurance & Real Estate

- **Norwest Corp.** announced last quarter that it planned to buy the Bank of Montana System, which included 11 Bank of Montana locations that the Bank of Montana System had just purchased. This quarter Norwest announced that it would sell Bank of Montana branch banks in Lewistown and Anaconda—and a Montana Bank branch in Butte. In addition, the Heritage Bank in Great Falls will be purchased, if approved, by a Minnesota woman.

Services

- **The Yellowstone Treatment Center** has cut 18 full-time positions in response to a new managed-care policy legislated by the 1993 Montana Legislature that ended Medicaid coverage for youths in freestanding psychiatric hospitals as of July 1, 1993. Formerly known as the Yellowstone Boys Ranch, the Yellowstone Treatment Center is a private, non-profit psychiatric treatment center with about 230 employees.

- **Spokesmen for Montana Deaconess** Medical Center and Columbus Hospital say the 2 Great Falls hospitals will continue to cut spending and reduce job levels in order to compensate for more than $3 million in local, state and federal funding reductions anticipated in 1994. They say the hospitals are reshaping their operations to increase outpatient services—and that as many as 30 to 40 additional jobs may be eliminated soon at each hospital through attrition.

- **Deaconess Medical Center** and the Billings Clinic have merged to become a non-profit health care system with both corporations managed by the same parent company.

- **A mail-order computer firm** has relocated from Redmond, Wash. to Kalispell. About 20 of Mac's Place employees in Redmond decided to make the move with their employer, according to a spokesman, and another 55 employees will be hired in Montana. The mail-order company sells software and hardware for Macintosh computers.

- **More than half** of Montana's environmental technology companies have banded together to market their services. The Montana Environmental Technology and Services Network (METSNET) will publish a comprehensive directory of network businesses and the services they provide. A spokesman for the non-profit organization says the network will enable member companies to work together to market their services around the world.

- **Three Lewistown men** are opening a meteorological school in Lewistown. They say the school will give students a background in meteorology and teach them how to provide human backup to the automated weather stations that are being contracted out to private industry by the Federal Aviation Administration and National Weather Service. The Meteorological Technical Institute Inc. is set to begin offering continuous 10-week sessions in January at the Lewistown airport. Graduates who pass a National Weather Service test will be certified to take weather observations.

Government

- **Driver licensing stations** in 6 Montana communities will be closed – and services reduced at 29 other locations – as a result of budget cuts made during the 1993 Special Legislative Session. Closing Jan. 1, 1994 are stations at Boulder, Plains, Ryegate, Terry, Wibaux and Winnett. Budget reductions at the other sites will come about through reduced operating hours and decreased staff.
- **More than 900 state and local** government employees have taken advantage of an early retirement incentive during 1993 that was offered as a cost-saving measure by the 1993 Montana Legislature.
- **The Air Force has deeded over** it's 40-acre Det. 20 radar facility to the City of Conrad, which is developing the site as a retirement facility. Now called the Blue Sky Villa, the facility already has 30 parties interested in renting its 40 housing units, according to a spokesman. Rent will include up to $100 worth of electricity; water, sewage and garbage services; snow shoveling and lawn mowing. Community rooms will be available – and single unit barracks will be converted to office rental space. Seven full-time jobs will be created.
- **A 3,000 square-foot visitor's center** is set to be completed at the entrance to Makoshika State Park south of Glendive early in 1994. Half of the funding for the new building came from the National Park Service. The state park is managed by 1 employee who is aided by 2 seasonal workers each summer. Volunteers will staff the center.

Information used in the preceding industry briefs was gathered primarily from state newspaper reports.

Prevailing Alien Certification Wage Rates* Established for Agricultural Occupations

Occupation	DOT Code**	Wage Rate	Date Set	Wage Reporting Area
Cherry Picker	403.687-018	$ 2.50 per 20-lb. Box	1/04//94	Western Montana
Horticultural Laborer	405.687-014	$ 4.75 per Hour	1/04/94	Western Montana
Livestock Yard Supervisor	410.134-010	$1,500 per Month	1/04/94	Southern Montana
Irrigator, 4-Inch Pipe	409.684-010	$ 0.12 per 4-inch Pipe	1/04/94	Western & Southern Montana
Custom Combine, Wheat/Grain Harvest	404.663-010	$1,100.00 per Month Plus Room and Board	1/04/94	Statewide

*These rates are not the official prevailing wage rates that must be used for public works contracts. Those wage rates may be obtained from the Montana Dept. of Labor & Industry's Employment Relations Division or a local Job Service office.
**U.S. Department of Labor *Dictionary of Occupational Titles* job description code number.

Montana's Wage Information Regions

Region 1: Flathead, Lake, Lincoln and Sanders Counties

Region 2: Mineral, Missoula and Ravalli Counties

Region 3: Beaverhead, Deer Lodge, Granite, Madison, Powell and Silverbow Counties

Region 4: Blaine, Cascade, Choteau, Glacier, Hill, Liberty, Pondera, Teton and Toole Counties

Region 5: Broadwater, Jefferson, Meagher, and Lewis & Clark Counties

Region 6: Gallatin, Park and Sweet Grass Counties

Region 7: Fergus, Golden Valley, Judith Basin, Musselshell, Petroleum and Wheatland Counties

Region 8: Big Horn, Carbon, Rosebud, Stillwater, Treasure and Yellowstone Counties

Region 9: Daniels, Garfield, McCone, Phillips, Richland, Roosevelt, Sheridan and Valley Counties

Region 10: Carter, Custer, Dawson, Fallon, Powder River, Prairie and Wibaux Counties

Prevailing Wage Rates* Established for Alien Certification

Occupation	DOT Code**	Wage Rate	Date Set	Area
Computer Programmer	030.162-010	$10.60 per Hour	10/27/93	Region 2***
Auto Repair Service Estimator	620.261-018	$ 7.50 per Hour	11/04/93	Region 8***
Automobile Mechanic	620.261-010	$ 9.45 per Hour	11/04/93	Region 8***
Electronic Technician	003.161-014	$10.39 per Hour	11/10/93	Region 6***
Physical Therapist	076.121-014	$16.72 per Hour	11/17/93	Statewide
Physical Instructor	153.227-014	$ 6.15 per Hour	11/19/93	Statewide
Biomedical Engineer	019.061-010	$38,650 per Year	11/19/93	Statewide
Manager, Truck Terminal	184.167-110	$11.15 per Hour	12/30/93	Statewide
Mine Supervisor	181.117-014	$22.38 per Hour	01/11/94	Statewide
Manager, Electronic Data Processing	169.167-030	$15.57 per Hour	01/14/94	Region 2***

*These rates are not the official prevailing wage rates that must be used for public works contracts. Those wage rates may be obtained from the Montana Dept. of Labor & Industry's Employment Relations Division or a local Job Service office.
**U.S. Department of Labor *Dictionary of Occupational Titles* job description code number.
***See map above for state wage information regions.

1990 Census Education Information

The Bureau of the Census reports that the educational level of the United States population has been rising steadily since the Census Bureau first began measuring educational attainment during the 1940 census. **Some interesting 1990 census findings are listed below:**

- Nearly 65 million Americans were enrolled in school—with the proportion of Americans between the ages of 5 and 24 in school having grown from 58 percent in 1940 to 70 percent in 1990.
- About 96 percent of Americans 7 to 15 years of age were enrolled in school—with about 34 percent of Americans 20 to 24 years of age, and 12 percent of those 25 to 34 years old, enrolled in college.
- Americans 25 years old and older who had completed high school climbed from 25 to 75.2 percent between 1940 and 1990. State rates in 1990 ranged from a high of 86.6 percent in Alaska to a low of 64.3 percent in Mississippi. **Montana ranked 11th highest in the nation with 81 percent.**
- Adult Americans completing a bachelor's degree or more education grew from 5 percent in 1940 to 20 percent in 1990.
- While the District of Columbia had a low high school completion rate and a high dropout rate compared alongside the 50 states, it ranked highest nationwide in the percentage of adults with college degrees with 33.3 percent. West Virginia ranked lowest with 12.3 percent. **In Montana, 19.8 percent of those 25 years old and older had earned a bachelor's degree or higher.**
- Twenty-seven percent of American men 25 and older held a college degree, compared to 24 percent of American women—but 32 percent of women 25 to 34 years old held degrees, compared to 30 percent of men in the same age group. **Stateside, 21.9 percent of Montana men held a degree, compared to 17.8 percent of Montana women—but in the 25- to 34-year-old age group, 19.8 percent of Montana women held degrees, compared to 18.7 percent of men.**
- All racial groups have increased their educational attainment. The American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut census group, for instance, showed a high school graduation rate increase from 55.5 percent in 1980 to 65.5 percent in 1990—compared to an overall U.S. increase from 66.5 percent to 75.2 percent. **In Montana, the American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut census group showed a high school graduation increase from 56 percent in 1980 to 68.1 percent in 1990.**
- The American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut group showed a college completion rate of 9.3 nationally—**and of 7.9 percent in Montana.**
- Nationally, the Asian and Pacific Islander census group had the highest level of college completion at 36.6 percent. **In Montana, 32.1 percent of the adults in this census group held a college degree.**
- With the exception of the District of Columbia and Hawaii, all states showed a lower proportion of dropouts (persons 16 to 19 years old who were not enrolled in school and not high school graduates) in 1990 than in 1980. Most of the states with the lowest dropout rates were in the Midwest. States with the highest percentage of dropouts were in the South and the West. The dropout rates ranged from a low of 4.6 percent in North Dakota to a high of 15.2 percent in Nevada. **Montana's dropout rate of 8.1 percent was the 10th lowest in the nation.**
- In 1990, 7.2 percent of American adults reported that they held an advanced degree (master's, doctorate or professional). The District of Columbia had the highest proportion, with 17.2 percent. North Dakota had the lowest, with 4.5 per cent. **The census reported that 5.7 percent of Montana's adults held advanced degrees.**

TABLE I–A
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

93 BM
DECEMBER 1993 (P)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY–MENT	UNEMPLOY–MENT	PERCENT RATE
MONTANA	407,824	385,298	22,526	5.5%
YELLOWSTONE	70,207	67,370	2,837	4.0%
CASCADE	38,766	36,971	1,795	4.6%
BEAVERHEAD	4,344	4,112	232	5.3%
BIG HORN	4,042	3,475	567	14.0%
BLAINE	2,800	2,600	200	7.1%
BROADWATER	1,342	1,266	76	5.7%
CARBON	3,739	3,536	203	5.4%
CARTER	817	784	33	4.0%
CHOUTEAU	2,415	2,341	74	3.1%
CUSTER	6,097	5,809	288	4.7%
DANIELS	1,103	1,076	27	2.4%
DAWSON	4,828	4,699	129	2.7%
DEER LODGE	4,108	3,785	323	7.9%
FALLON	1,383	1,342	41	3.0%
FERGUS	5,709	5,348	361	6.3%
FLATHEAD	31,641	29,350	2,291	7.2%
GALLATIN	31,166	30,259	907	2.9%
GARFIELD	833	789	44	5.3%
GLACIER	4,416	3,917	499	11.3%
GOLDEN VALLEY	486	459	27	5.6%
GRANITE	1,362	1,286	76	5.6%
HILL	7,797	7,300	497	6.4%
JEFFERSON	5,465	5,298	167	3.1%
JUDITH BASIN	1,256	1,225	31	2.5%
LAKE	8,904	8,117	787	8.8%
LEWIS & CLARK	26,449	25,327	1,122	4.2%
LIBERTY	839	812	27	3.2%
LINCOLN	7,991	6,728	1,263	15.8%
MCCONE	1,127	1,098	29	2.6%
MADISON	2,646	2,519	127	4.8%
MEAGHER	936	870	66	7.1%
MINERAL	1,070	913	157	14.7%
MISSOULA	43,078	40,946	2,132	4.9%
MUSSELSHELL	1,742	1,623	119	6.8%
PARK	6,045	5,591	454	7.5%
PETROLEUM	279	242	37	13.3%
PHILLIPS	2,322	2,230	92	4.0%
PONDERA	2,836	2,730	106	3.7%
POWDER RIVER	1,199	1,174	25	2.1%
POWELL	2,899	2,688	211	7.3%
PRAIRIE	714	678	36	5.0%
RAVALLI	11,927	10,886	1,041	8.7%
RICHLAND	5,276	5,020	256	4.9%
ROOSEVELT	4,436	4,023	413	9.3%
ROSEBUD	4,344	4,065	279	6.4%
SANDERS	2,872	2,406	466	16.2%
SHERIDAN	2,277	2,242	35	1.5%
SILVER BOW	14,428	13,565	863	6.0%
STILLWATER	2,611	2,505	106	4.1%
SWEET GRASS	1,276	1,241	35	2.7%
TETON	2,648	2,550	98	3.7%
TOOLE	2,241	2,126	115	5.1%
TREASURE	470	453	17	3.6%
VALLEY	4,293	4,089	204	4.8%
WHEATLAND	985	923	62	6.3%
WIBAUX	544	523	21	3.9%

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S–1 ON FINAL PAGE

TABLE I–B
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

93 BM
NOVEMBER 1993 (R)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY–MENT	UNEMPLOY–MENT	PERCENT RATE
MONTANA	413,678	389,732	23,946	5.8%
YELLOWSTONE	71,958	69,121	2,837	3.9%
CASCADE	39,262	37,096	2,166	5.5%
BEAVERHEAD	4,449	4,243	206	4.6%
BIG HORN	3,991	3,497	494	12.4%
BLAINE	2,813	2,596	217	7.7%
BROADWATER	1,371	1,312	59	4.3%
CARBON	3,709	3,485	224	6.0%
CARTER	862	828	34	3.9%
CHOUTEAU	2,460	2,364	96	3.9%
CUSTER	6,095	5,871	224	3.7%
DANIELS	1,164	1,135	29	2.5%
DAWSON	4,869	4,735	134	2.8%
DEER LODGE	4,240	3,852	388	9.2%
FALLON	1,434	1,369	65	4.5%
FERGUS	5,814	5,510	304	5.2%
FLATHEAD	30,971	28,496	2,475	8.0%
GALLATIN	31,280	30,086	1,194	3.8%
GARFIELD	801	789	12	1.5%
GLACIER	4,798	4,227	571	11.9%
GOLDEN VALLEY	464	436	28	6.0%
GRANITE	1,384	1,311	73	5.3%
HILL	7,784	7,317	467	6.0%
JEFFERSON	5,685	5,465	220	3.9%
JUDITH BASIN	1,429	1,347	82	5.7%
LAKE	9,073	8,292	781	8.6%
LEWIS & CLARK	27,137	25,920	1,217	4.5%
LIBERTY	867	839	28	3.2%
LINCOLN	8,467	7,011	1,456	17.2%
MCCONE	1,211	1,183	28	2.3%
MADISON	2,576	2,450	126	4.9%
MEAGHER	910	851	59	6.5%
MINERAL	1,075	940	135	12.6%
MISSOULA	42,983	40,677	2,306	5.4%
MUSSELSHELL	1,725	1,633	92	5.3%
PARK	6,254	5,711	543	8.7%
PETROLEUM	249	221	28	11.2%
PHILLIPS	2,469	2,354	115	4.7%
PONDERA	2,840	2,741	99	3.5%
POWDER RIVER	1,287	1,262	25	1.9%
POWELL	2,922	2,691	231	7.9%
PRAIRIE	698	664	34	4.9%
RAVALLI	12,291	11,186	1,105	9.0%
RICHLAND	5,439	5,136	303	5.6%
ROOSEVELT	4,429	4,077	352	7.9%
ROSEBUD	4,462	4,172	290	6.5%
SANDERS	2,906	2,474	432	14.9%
SHERIDAN	2,393	2,370	23	1.0%
SILVER BOW	14,699	13,774	925	6.3%
STILLWATER	2,629	2,548	81	3.1%
SWEET GRASS	1,288	1,254	34	2.6%
TETON	2,720	2,618	102	3.8%
TOOLE	2,218	2,122	96	4.3%
TREASURE	456	444	12	2.6%
VALLEY	4,377	4,186	191	4.4%
WHEATLAND	951	897	54	5.7%
WIBAUX	586	547	39	6.7%

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S–1 ON FINAL PAGE

TABLE I–C
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

93 BM
OCTOBER 1993 (R)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY–MENT	UNEMPLOY–MENT	PERCENT RATE
MONTANA	414,077	391,785	22,292	5.4%
YELLOWSTONE	71,906	69,108	2,798	3.9%
CASCADE	38,676	36,678	1,998	5.2%
BEAVERHEAD	4,633	4,423	210	4.5%
BIG HORN	4,105	3,583	522	12.7%
BLAINE	2,923	2,692	231	7.9%
BROADWATER	1,405	1,335	70	5.0%
CARBON	3,919	3,648	271	6.9%
CARTER	909	862	47	5.2%
CHOUTEAU	2,535	2,458	77	3.0%
CUSTER	6,191	5,983	208	3.4%
DANIELS	1,139	1,120	19	1.7%
DAWSON	4,948	4,812	136	2.7%
DEER LODGE	4,113	3,809	304	7.4%
FALLON	1,442	1,398	44	3.1%
FERGUS	5,726	5,436	290	5.1%
FLATHEAD	30,091	27,842	2,249	7.5%
GALLATIN	31,571	30,612	959	3.0%
GARFIELD	853	832	21	2.5%
GLACIER	4,785	4,196	589	12.3%
GOLDEN VALLEY	455	418	37	8.1%
GRANITE	1,362	1,304	58	4.3%
HILL	7,933	7,414	519	6.5%
JEFFERSON	5,705	5,499	206	3.6%
JUDITH BASIN	1,291	1,263	28	2.2%
LAKE	9,195	8,397	798	8.7%
LEWIS & CLARK	27,490	26,126	1,364	5.0%
LIBERTY	876	852	24	2.7%
LINCOLN	8,406	7,444	962	11.4%
MCCONE	1,173	1,145	28	2.4%
MADISON	2,682	2,555	127	4.7%
MEAGHER	955	904	51	5.3%
MINERAL	1,083	1,001	82	7.6%
MISSOULA	42,005	40,101	1,904	4.5%
MUSSELSHELL	1,712	1,618	94	5.5%
PARK	6,458	5,965	493	7.6%
PETROLEUM	252	228	24	9.5%
PHILLIPS	2,457	2,377	80	3.3%
PONDERA	2,926	2,828	98	3.3%
POWDER RIVER	1,319	1,289	30	2.3%
POWELL	2,942	2,720	222	7.5%
PRAIRIE	722	694	28	3.9%
RAVALLI	12,383	11,328	1,055	8.5%
RICHLAND	5,484	5,238	246	4.5%
ROOSEVELT	4,553	4,157	396	8.7%
ROSEBUD	4,677	4,303	374	8.0%
SANDERS	2,989	2,568	421	14.1%
SHERIDAN	2,395	2,360	35	1.5%
SILVER BOW	14,863	13,918	945	6.4%
STILLWATER	2,685	2,585	100	3.7%
SWEET GRASS	1,326	1,300	26	2.0%
TETON	2,788	2,725	63	2.3%
TOOLE	2,295	2,178	117	5.1%
TREASURE	474	462	12	2.5%
VALLEY	4,358	4,224	134	3.1%
WHEATLAND	969	924	45	4.6%
WIBAUX	570	546	24	4.2%

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S–1 ON FINAL PAGE

TABLE II
MONTANA CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY STATISTICS
(IN THOUSANDS)

1993 ANNUAL DATA	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	402.9	402.1	404.4	402.6	407.9	418.0	424.1	420.2	411.9	414.1	413.7	407.6	410.8
EMPLOYED PERSONS	369.8	369.6	375.0	378.3	384.7	393.2	401.2	396.1	391.4	391.8	389.7	385.3	385.5
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE	26.0	24.7	27.0	29.8	32.5	35.6	37.0	34.2	34.6	31.5	27.7	28.2	30.7
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	33.1	32.5	29.4	24.3	23.2	24.7	22.9	24.1	20.5	22.3	23.9	22.5	25.3
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED	8.2%	8.1%	7.3%	6.0%	5.7%	5.9%	5.4%	5.7%	5.0%	5.4%	5.8%	5.5%	6.2%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	7.1%	7.1%	6.5%	6.4%	6.0%	6.0%	6.1%	6.7%	5.6%	5.9%	5.4%	5.2%	6.2%
U.S. UNADJUSTED	7.9%	7.7%	7.3%	6.8%	6.7%	7.1%	6.9%	6.5%	6.4%	6.3%	6.1%	6.0%	6.8%
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	7.1%	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%	6.9%	7.0%	6.8%	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%	6.5%	6.4%	6.8%

1992 ANNUAL DATA	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	410.4	411.5	413.3	413.1	411.5	415.8	416.1	415.6	408.3	409.6	410.6	408.2	412.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	373.0	378.0	382.6	387.2	384.4	386.7	392.6	389.3	382.6	385.3	385.8	380.5	384.0
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE	0	0	0	0	0	*0	*0	0	0.2	0	0	0	*0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE	26.1	27.9	33.1	34.9	33.2	35.6	37.7	34.1	34.0	30.2	29.0	29.0	32.1
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	37.4	33.5	30.7	25.9	27.1	29.1	23.5	26.4	25.7	24.3	24.8	27.7	28.0
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED	9.1%	8.1%	7.4%	6.3%	6.6%	7.0%	5.7%	6.3%	6.3%	5.9%	6.0%	6.8%	6.7%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	8.0%	7.1%	6.6%	6.6%	6.9%	7.1%	6.4%	7.4%	6.8%	6.3%	5.7%	6.4%	6.7%
U.S. UNADJUSTED	8.0%	8.1%	7.7%	7.1%	7.2%	7.8%	7.6%	7.3%	7.2%	6.8%	7.0%	7.0%	7.4%
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	7.1%	7.3%	7.3%	7.3%	7.4%	7.7%	7.6%	7.6%	7.5%	7.4%	7.3%	7.3%	7.4%

1991 ANNUAL DATA	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	397.3	399.1	402.2	401.3	401.2	406.7	407.4	407.3	401.2	399.0	403.8	409.3	403.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	367.6	368.6	368.5	375.3	375.8	380.4	381.8	383.3	376.3	372.2	371.9	378.2	375.0
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE	*0	*0	*0	*0	*0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	*0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE	25.1	23.8	28.3	31.6	31.6	37.0	38.4	38.1	34.1	35.4	29.2	25.6	31.3
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	29.7	30.5	33.7	26.0	25.4	26.3	25.6	24.0	24.9	26.8	31.9	31.1	28.0
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED	7.5%	7.6%	8.4%	6.5%	6.3%	6.5%	6.3%	5.9%	6.2%	6.7%	7.9%	7.6%	6.9%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	6.4%	6.6%	7.5%	6.8%	6.7%	6.6%	7.0%	7.0%	6.8%	7.1%	7.5%	7.3%	6.9%
U.S. UNADJUSTED	7.0%	7.2%	7.1%	6.5%	6.6%	6.9%	6.7%	6.5%	6.4%	6.4%	6.6%	6.8%	6.7%
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	6.2%	6.5%	6.7%	6.6%	6.8%	6.9%	6.8%	6.8%	6.8%	6.9%	6.9%	7.1%	6.7%

1990 ANNUAL DATA	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	401.1	405.0	406.5	405.1	403.2	408.2	405.8	403.9	394.6	396.3	396.7	397.6	402.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	377.3	381.2	383.4	383.8	381.8	386.3	385.6	385.5	371.6	371.5	369.7	370.4	379.0
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE	*0	*0	*0	*0	*0	*0	*0	*0	*0	*0	*0	*0	*0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE	28.0	24.4	27.8	29.8	34.1	34.1	36.8	38.8	31.8	33.8	29.2	27.2	31.3
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	23.8	23.8	23.1	21.3	21.4	21.9	20.2	18.4	23.0	24.8	27.0	27.2	23.0
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED	5.9%	5.9%	5.7%	5.3%	5.3%	5.4%	5.0%	4.6%	5.8%	6.3%	6.8%	6.9%	5.8%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	4.9%	4.8%	4.8%	5.5%	5.6%	5.4%	5.7%	5.6%	6.8%	6.7%	6.4%	6.6%	5.8%
U.S. UNADJUSTED	5.9%	5.6%	5.4%	5.2%	5.1%	5.3%	5.5%	5.4%	5.5%	5.4%	5.8%	5.9%	5.5%
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	5.3%	5.3%	5.2%	5.4%	5.3%	5.2%	5.4%	5.6%	5.7%	5.8%	6.0%	6.1%	5.5%

1/ESTIMATES BASED ON NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SAMPLE, CENSUS AND OTHER RELATIONSHIPS: INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY AND DOMESTIC WORKERS. CURRENT MONTH PRELIMINARY. REVISED TO 1993 BENCHMARKS.
2/NON-ADDITIVE-INCLUDED IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT.
3/COMPUTED FROM WHOLE(UNROUNDED)NUMBERS. RESIDENCE SERIES BEGAN IN JANUARY 1970.
*UNDER 50

TABLE III
M O N T A N A
STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(IN THOUSANDS)

92BM

1993

(Page 1)

(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 1993	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY JOBS	313.8	314.7	316.6	320.6	324.5	329.8	325.5	329.1	330.9	330.8	328.5	327.6	324.4
TOTAL PRIVATE	239.8	239.6	241.1	244.6	248.2	254.6	258.5	260.2	256.4	254.5	252.1	251.8	250.1
GOODS PRODUCING	38.4	38.6	39.1	40.6	41.8	44.0	44.6	45.4	45.0	45.2	43.5	41.3	42.3
SERVICE PRODUCING	275.4	276.1	277.5	280.0	282.7	285.8	280.9	283.7	285.9	285.6	285.0	286.3	282.1
PRIVATE SERVICE PRODUCING	201.4	201.0	202.0	204.0	206.4	210.6	213.9	214.8	211.4	209.3	208.6	210.5	207.8
MINING	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.5
METAL MINING	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1
GOLD & SILVER ORES	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
COAL MINING	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6
NONMETALLIC MINERALS	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8
CONSTRUCTION	10.3	10.4	11.1	12.9	14.1	15.5	15.7	16.3	16.2	16.1	15.1	13.3	13.9
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.9	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.0
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT.	2.2	2.4	2.7	3.6	4.1	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.1	3.1	3.8
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.7	6.1	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	6.8	6.2	6.2
MANUFACTURING	22.6	22.7	22.3	22.1	22.3	23.0	23.3	23.4	23.3	23.7	22.8	22.6	22.8
DURABLE GOODS	14.0	14.2	14.0	13.7	13.8	14.4	14.7	14.7	14.6	14.5	13.8	13.7	14.2
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	8.3	8.3	8.1	7.8	7.8	8.4	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.4	7.7	7.7	8.2
*LOGGING	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5
SAWMILLS & PLANING	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.5	3.9	3.9	4.5
*STONE, CLAY & GLASS	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
NONDURABLE GOODS	8.6	8.5	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.7	9.2	9.0	8.9	8.7
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.5
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	19.9	19.8	19.7	19.9	20.1	20.2	20.1	20.2	20.2	20.3	20.2	20.4	20.1
TRANSPORTATION	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.4	12.6	12.5	12.4	12.5	12.7	12.8	12.8	13.0	12.6
RAILROAD	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4
LOCAL & INTERURBAN	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSE	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.3	5.9
COMMUNICATIONS & UTILS	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.5
COMMUNICATIONS	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3
TELEPHONE COMM.	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8
ELECTRIC,GAS,SANITARY	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2
COMBINATION UTILITY	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
TRADE	84.6	84.0	84.8	85.9	87.6	89.2	90.6	91.1	89.3	88.7	88.7	88.9	87.8
WHOLESALE TRADE	16.3	16.2	16.4	16.7	16.8	16.8	17.0	16.9	16.7	16.9	16.8	16.9	16.7
WHOLESALE - DURABLES	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.7	8.6
MOTOR VEHICLES, PARTS	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
WHOLESALE - NONDURABLE	7.9	7.8	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.1
GROCERIES & RELATED	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
PETROLEUM, PETROL PRD	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
MISC NONDURABLE GOODS	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8
RETAIL TRADE	68.3	67.8	68.4	69.2	70.8	72.4	73.6	74.2	72.6	71.8	71.9	72.0	71.1
BLDNG MATERIALS, GRDN SUPL	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	8.1	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.8	9.0	8.1
DEPARTMENT STORES	5.2	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.5	5.7	5.0
FOOD STORES	10.1	10.0	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.2
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.4	9.6	9.8	9.8	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.5
NEW, USED CAR DEALER	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-4 ON FINAL PAGE

*ITEMS MARKED WITH AN * ARE PRODUCED BY THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY FOR USE AS STATE ECONOMIC INDICATORS

TABLE III
MONTANA
STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(IN THOUSANDS)

92 BM

1993

(Page 2)

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 1992													
GAS STATIONS	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0
APPAREL & ACCESSORY	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.5
FURN, HOMEFURN, EQUIP	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8
EATING & DRINKING	25.6	25.7	26.4	26.9	27.7	28.4	28.9	29.3	28.2	27.4	26.8	26.4	27.3
MISC RETAIL	6.9	6.9	6.8	7.1	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.5	7.2
DRUG STORES	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2
MISC SHOPPING GOODS	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.5
FINANCE, INS. REAL EST.	14.5	14.4	14.4	14.5	14.6	14.8	14.8	14.7	14.7	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6
FINANCE	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7
DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.8
COMMERCIAL BANKS	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
INSURANCE	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
INSURANCE CARRIERS	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
INSURANCE AGENTS	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8
REAL ESTATE	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
SERVICES	82.4	82.8	83.1	83.7	84.1	86.4	88.4	88.8	87.2	85.7	85.1	86.6	85.4
HOTELS & OTHR LODGING	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.5	8.9	9.7	9.8	8.9	7.7	7.2	7.6	8.0
PERSONAL SERVICES	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7
BUSINESS SERVICES	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.8	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.2
AUTO & MISC REPAIR	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9
AMUSEMENT, INCL MOVIES	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.8	7.4	7.8	7.1	6.3	6.4	7.0	6.6
HEALTH SERVICES	28.1	28.0	28.0	27.9	28.0	28.2	28.4	28.3	28.3	28.3	28.3	28.5	28.2
NURSING & PRSNL CARE	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3
HOSPITALS	15.1	15.0	14.9	14.9	14.9	15.0	15.0	14.9	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.9	14.9
LEGAL SERVICES	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.6
SOCIAL SERVICES	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.8	8.8	8.9	8.5
INDIVIDUAL & FAMILY	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5
RESIDENTIAL CARE	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATION	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.6	7.7	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.8	7.7
ENGINEERING & MNGMENT	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.3
ENGINEER, ARCHITECTS	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6
* ACCOUNTING, AUDITING	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	74.0	75.1	75.5	76.0	76.3	75.2	67.0	68.9	74.5	76.3	76.4	75.8	74.3
TOTAL FEDERAL GOVT.	12.3	12.3	12.4	12.7	13.2	14.4	14.4	14.4	13.8	13.1	12.6	12.2	13.2
TOTAL STATE GOVERNMENT	22.5	22.8	22.8	22.7	21.8	19.1	19.0	20.3	22.3	22.7	22.8	22.6	21.8
STATE EDUCATION	11.2	11.6	11.6	11.5	10.8	8.1	7.9	9.4	11.6	12.0	12.1	11.6	10.8
*OTHER STATE GOVT.	11.3	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.0	11.0	11.1	11.0	10.7	10.6	10.7	11.0	11.0
TOTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT	39.2	40.0	40.3	40.6	41.3	41.7	33.6	34.2	38.4	40.5	41.0	41.0	39.3
LOCAL EDUCATION	25.6	26.4	26.7	26.6	26.9	24.6	17.3	17.6	23.7	26.2	26.7	26.9	24.6
*OTHER LOCAL GOVT.	13.6	13.6	13.7	14.0	14.4	17.1	16.3	16.7	14.7	14.3	14.3	14.1	14.7

*SEE FOOTNOTE ON PAGE 1 OF THIS TABLE

TABLE IV
M O N T A N A
STATEWIDE FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(IN THOUSANDS)

1993

92BM

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 1993													
NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY JOBS	155.7	156.5	156.9	157.2	159.2	160.9	155.4	157.9	160.9	163.4	161.4	161.7	158.9
TOTAL PRIVATE	116.2	116.5	116.5	117.0	118.6	121.1	122.7	123.7	121.6	121.7	120.6	121.0	119.8
MINING	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7
CONSTRUCTION	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5
MANUFACTURING	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.8	5.1	5.0	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.8
DURABLE GOODS	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2
NONDURABLE GOODS	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.6
TCU 1/	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.3
TRANSPORTATION	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.0
COMMUNICATIONS & UTILS	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4
TRADE	40.0	39.7	39.7	40.3	41.4	42.8	43.3	43.6	42.8	42.6	42.6	42.5	41.8
WHOLESALE TRADE	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4
RETAIL TRADE	35.8	35.5	35.5	36.0	37.1	38.4	38.7	39.0	38.4	38.1	38.1	38.1	37.4
EATING & DRINKING	14.4	14.6	15.0	15.4	15.8	16.5	16.7	16.7	16.3	15.8	15.3	14.8	15.6
FIRE 2/	10.0	10.0	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.0	10.0
FINANCE	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6
SERVICES	54.3	54.7	54.9	54.8	55.2	56.0	56.8	57.4	56.3	56.2	55.5	56.2	55.7
HOTELS & OTHR LODGING	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.4	5.2	5.6	5.8	5.2	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.7
HEALTH SERVICES	23.8	23.7	23.7	23.7	23.8	23.8	24.0	23.9	23.8	23.7	23.7	23.9	23.8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	39.5	40.0	40.4	40.2	40.6	39.8	32.7	34.2	39.3	41.7	40.8	40.7	39.2
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.5	6.1	4.8	4.8	5.3
STATE GOVERNMENT	11.2	11.3	11.3	11.2	10.7	9.1	9.0	9.8	10.8	11.0	11.0	11.1	10.6
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	23.2	23.7	24.1	23.9	24.6	24.9	17.9	18.7	23.0	24.6	25.0	24.8	23.2

1/ TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION/UTILITIES
2/ FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IS PRODUCED BY THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY FOR USE AS A STATE ECONOMIC INDICATOR

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-5 ON FINAL PAGE

TABLE V
MONTANA HOURS & EARNINGS
For Private Nonagricultural Production Workers

	Production Employment (In Thousands)				Average Weekly Earnings			
	Dec. 1993	Nov. 1993	Oct. 1993	Dec. 1992	Dec. 1993	Nov. 1993	Oct. 1993	Dec. 1992
*TOTAL PRIVATE	213.1	213.2	215.6	208.9	$325.58	$325.54	$331.25	$318.17
MINING	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	$659.66	$647.19	$647.70	$615.03
*CONSTRUCTION	10.4	12.3	13.3	10.1	$544.09	$583.66	$605.28	$554.22
MANUFACTURING	17.2	17.4	18.1	17.6	$499.55	$480.34	$487.58	$492.80
Durable Goods	11.5	11.6	12.2	12.2	$500.60	$474.24	$480.15	$493.29
Non-Durable	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.4	$497.81	$491.39	$503.61	$493.35
*TCU 1/	18.7	18.3	18.3	18.3	$539.41	$536.29	$547.97	$525.42
*Transportation	12.0	11.6	11.6	11.7	$496.13	$501.57	$511.00	$486.17
*Comm. & Util.	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.6	$617.01	$598.50	$612.63	$595.54
*TRADE	78.4	78.0	78.1	77.3	$231.96	$224.07	$228.39	$221.56
*Wholesale Trade	14.0	13.9	14.0	13.7	$379.74	$370.08	$375.64	$357.34
*Retail Trade	64.4	64.1	64.1	63.6	$200.08	$193.35	$196.84	$192.38
*FIRE 2/	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.4	$347.85	$339.56	$340.91	$324.90
*SERVICES	72.4	71.2	71.8	69.7	$276.32	$277.22	$275.42	$272.41

	Average Weekly Hours				Average Hourly Earnings			
	Dec. 1993	Nov. 1993	Oct. 1993	Dec. 1992	Dec. 1993	Nov. 1993	Oct. 1993	Dec. 1992
*TOTAL PRIVATE	32.3	32.2	32.7	32.4	$10.08	$10.11	$10.13	$9.82
MINING	43.2	42.3	42.5	41.5	$15.27	$15.30	$15.24	$14.82
*CONSTRUCTION	36.2	37.9	38.9	36.2	$15.03	$15.40	$15.56	$15.31
MANUFACTURING	39.9	38.8	39.1	40.0	$12.52	$12.38	$12.47	$12.32
Durable Goods	40.6	39.0	39.1	40.5	$12.33	$12.16	$12.28	$12.18
Non-Durable	38.5	38.3	39.1	39.0	$12.93	$12.83	$12.88	$12.65
*TCU 1/	37.8	37.9	38.4	37.8	$14.27	$14.15	$14.27	$13.90
*Transportation	37.5	38.2	38.8	37.6	$13.23	$13.13	$13.17	$12.93
*Comm. & Util.	38.3	37.5	37.7	38.2	$16.11	$15.96	$16.25	$15.59
*TRADE	29.7	29.1	29.7	29.9	$7.81	$7.70	$7.69	$7.41
*Wholesale Trade	36.2	36.0	36.9	36.5	$10.49	$10.28	$10.18	$9.79
*Retail Trade	28.3	27.7	28.2	28.5	$7.07	$6.98	$6.98	$6.75
*FIRE 2/	36.5	36.2	36.5	36.1	$9.53	$9.38	$9.34	$9.00
*SERVICES	30.1	30.1	30.4	30.1	$9.18	$9.21	$9.06	$9.05

1/ TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION/UTILITIES
2/ FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE

*ITEMS MARKED WITH AN *ARE PRODUCED BY THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY FOR USE AS STATE ECONOMIC INDICATORS.

PRODUCTION WORKERS ARE NON SUPERVISORY AND NON GOVERNMENT PAYROLL PERSONNEL.
SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-4 ON FINAL PAGE

TABLE VI
THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX – U.S.
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

ALL ITEMS
(1982–1984 = 100)

	1993		1992		1991	
	CPI–U	CPI–W	CPI–U	CPI–W	CPI–U	CPI–W
January	142.6	140.3	138.1	136.0	134.6	132.8
February	143.1	140.7	138.6	136.4	134.8	132.8
March	143.6	141.1	139.3	137.0	135.0	133.0
April	144.0	141.6	139.5	137.3	135.2	133.3
May	144.2	141.9	139.7	137.6	135.6	133.8
June	144.4	142.0	140.2	138.1	136.0	134.1
July	144.4	142.1	140.5	138.4	136.2	134.3
August	144.8	142.4	140.9	138.8	136.6	134.6
September	145.1	142.6	141.3	139.1	137.2	135.2
October	145.7	143.3	141.8	139.6	137.4	135.4
November	145.8	143.4	142.0	139.8	137.8	135.8
December	145.8	143.3	141.9	139.8	137.9	135.9
Dec–to–Dec %	2.7%	2.5%	2.9%	2.9%	3.1%	2.8%
ANNUAL AVERAGE:	144.5	142.1	140.3	138.2	136.2	134.3
Ann Avg %	3.0%	2.8%	3.0%	2.9%	4.2%	4.1%

Expenditure Category CPI–U Index	Relative Importance	Dec. 1993	% Change From Nov. 1993	% Change From Dec. 1992	Ann Average % 1992	Ann Average % 1991
ALL ITEMS	100%	145.8	0.0%	2.7%	3.0%	4.2%
Food & Beverages	18%	143.3	0.5%	2.7%	1.4%	3.6%
Housing	42%	142.3	0.2%	2.7%	2.9%	4.0%
Apparel & Upkeep	6%	132.6	–2.6%	0.9%	2.5%	3.7%
Transportation	18%	132.1	–0.4%	2.4%	2.2%	2.7%
Medical Care	6%	205.2	0.1%	5.4%	7.4%	8.7%
Entertainment	4%	147.8	0.1%	2.8%	2.8%	4.5%
Other Goods & Services	6%	194.2	0.2%	2.7%	6.8%	7.9%

Purchasing Power Of Consumer Dollar:	Dec. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1992	Ann Average 1992	Ann Average 1991
(1982–84 = $1.00)	$0.69	$0.69	$0.70	$0.71	$0.73

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) IS A MEASURE OF THE AVERAGE CHANGE IN THE PRICES PAID BY URBAN CONSUMERS FOR A FIXED MARKET BASKET OF GOODS AND SERVICES. THE CPI IS CALCULATED MONTHLY FOR TWO POPULATION GROUPS, ONE CONSISTING ONLY OF THE URBAN HOUSEHOLDS WHOSE PRIMARY SOURCE OF INCOME IS DERIVED FROM THE EMPLOYMENT OF WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (CPI–W). AS NEW USES WERE DEVELOPED FOR THE CPI IN RECENT YEARS, THE NEED FOR A BROADER AND MORE REPRESENTATIVE INDEX BECAME APPARENT. THE ALL–URBAN CONSUMER INDEX (CPI–U), INTRODUCED IN 1978, IS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE 1982–84 BUYING HABITS OF ABOUT 80% OF THE NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION, COMPARED WITH 32% REPRESENTED IN CPI–W.

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S–6 ON FINAL PAGE

Table VII

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

AREAS	Oct. To Dec. 1993	Oct. To Dec. 1992	Year-to-Date 1993	Year-to-Date 1992
STATE OF MONTANA	872	802	3822	3518
GREAT FALLS MSA	55	68	248	223
BILLINGS MSA	119	103	512	488
MULTI COUNTY BUSINESS	73	52	287	202
ANACONDA-BUTTE LFA	52	50	233	232
BEAVERHEAD	8	12	51	44
DEER LODGE	6	1	16	21
GRANITE	2	2	11	12
MADISON	9	8	36	38
POWELL	5	1	16	15
SILVER BOW	22	26	103	102
BOZEMAN LFA	94	92	443	411
GALLATIN	73	72	340	318
MEAGHER	0	1	9	15
PARK	21	19	94	78
GLASGOW LFA	16	23	88	88
DANIELS	2	2	10	5
PHILLIPS	2	3	15	12
ROOSEVELT	3	7	22	23
SHERIDAN	1	5	10	18
VALLEY	8	6	31	30
GLENDIVE LFA	14	17	63	81
DAWSON	3	5	21	20
GARFIELD	0	1	0	5
MCCONE	0	0	3	4
PRAIRIE	0	0	2	1
RICHLAND	8	10	32	49
WIBAUX	3	1	5	2
HARDIN-RED LODGE LFA	27	35	132	107
BIG HORN	10	12	38	39
CARBON	7	10	47	26
STILLWATER	8	8	38	21
SWEET GRASS	2	5	9	21
HAVRE LFA	11	14	68	76
BLAINE	3	3	15	20
HILL	7	11	48	49
LIBERTY	1	0	5	7
HELENA LFA	67	53	246	205
BROADWATER	4	3	19	16
JEFFERSON	8	7	24	21
LEWIS & CLARK	55	43	203	168
KALISPELL LFA	145	122	601	562
FLATHEAD	106	82	424	386
LAKE	25	24	111	105
LINCOLN	14	16	66	71
LEWISTOWN LFA	14	12	81	74
FERGUS	9	4	46	41
GOLDEN VALLEY	0	0	5	5
JUDITH BASIN	1	4	5	8
MUSSELSHELL	3	4	13	12
PETROLEUM	0	0	2	1
WHEATLAND	1	0	10	7
MILES CITY LFA	17	18	91	84
CARTER	0	2	2	4
CUSTER	9	8	46	35
FALLON	1	3	10	13
POWDER RIVER	1	0	5	3
ROSEBUD	5	5	25	26
TREASURE	1	0	3	3
MISSOULA LFA	151	121	655	581
MINERAL	6	2	15	15
MISSOULA	98	79	418	380
RAVALLI	40	35	173	152
SANDERS	7	5	49	34
SHELBY-CUT BANK LFA	17	22	74	104
CHOUTEAU	5	3	17	24
GLACIER	6	10	25	34
PONDERA	0	3	9	13
TETON	3	3	12	10
TOOLE	3	3	11	23

THE NEW BUSINESS TALLY INCLUDES SUCCESSORS TO ACTIVE ACCOUNTS (AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS WITH A NEW OWNER) WHICH AMOUNTS TO NEARLY ONE-THIRD OF THE TOTAL NEW BUSINESSES.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1.) Civilian Labor Force-The number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the armed forces.

2.) Employed-Those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who although not working had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3.) Unemployed-Those persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4.) Unemployed Rate-The number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5.) Residence Data-A count of people by where people live.

6.) Establishment Data-A count of jobs by where people work.

7.) Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series-To facilitate the evaluation of labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed using the X-11 ARIMA method of seasonal adjustment. This is the same method used by the Bureau of labor Statistics to seasonally adjust the national labor force series.

8.) MSA-Metropolitan Statistical Area as determined by the Office of Management and Budget. The MSA must have a central city with a population of 50,000 or more.

9.) LFA-Labor Force Area as determined by the Research and Analysis Bureau, Montana Department of Labor and Industry, consists of a central city or cities with a population of less than 50,000 and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

10.) SDA-The Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) was established to replace CETA in job search, placement, relocation, and especially training assistance. Each state designs local plans for JTPA programs through a Private Industry Council (PIC). Each PIC jurisdiction is known as a Service Delivery Area (SDA). The two SDA's for Montana are known as Rural CEP (Beaverhead, Broadwater, Deer Lodge, Granite, Jefferson, Lewis & Clark, Madison, Meagher, Powell, and Silver Bow counties) and Balance of State (the other 46 counties).

11.) Benchmarking-A continuous process of establishing a new set of data which affects the series of estimates through revision. Once a new benchmark is established, the adjustments to estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one are carried forward progressively to the current month by use of sample or secondary data. In the case of employment data, the benchmark is used to establish the level of employment, while the sample is primarily used to measure the month-to-month changes in the level.

12.) CES-790 Program-The Current Employment Statistics survey produces monthly estimates of a wide variety of employment and earnings information for the nation and each state.

Reliability of CES Estimates

The relatively large size of the **CES 790** sample *(see table below)* assures a high degree of accuracy, but the CES estimates may differ from a complete count. A link relative technique is used to estimate employment. This requires the use of the previous month's estimate as a base in computing the current month's estimate. Thus errors may accumulate over several months. To remove the error in the estimates, the CES is adjusted annually to a new benchmark. The base of the benchmark is the 202, which is a complete count of all employees who are covered by Montana unemployment insurance laws. The 202 is adjusted for employees who are not covered by the state's unemployment insurance laws through the use of special surveys of that noncovered employment. The benchmark revision also adjusts the estimates for changes in industrial classification of individual establishments. The *following table* presents the amount and percent revision of **All Employees** at the most recent benchmark for major industry divisions.

Benchmark Evaluation of ALL EMPLOYEES For Major Industry Divisions in Montana (Employment in Thousands)

Industry Title	Final Est. 3/92	Bench-mark 3/92	Amount Revised 3/92	Percent Revised 3/92	Sample Units 3/92	Sample Employ. 3/92	Sample % of Universe
TOTAL Nonagricultural	300.2	306.6	6.4	2.09%	2343	131.6	43%
TOTAL Private	228.2	231.8	3.6	1.55%	2147	83.3	36%
Goods Producing	36.6	37.7	1.1	2.92%	451	17.5	46%
Private Service Producing	191.6	194.1	2.5	1.29%	1696	65.8	34%
Mining	5.7	5.6	-0.1	-1.79%	67	3.6	64%
Construction	9.9	10.7	0.8	7.48%	133	2.5	23%
Manufacturing	21.0	21.4	0.4	1.87%	251	11.4	53%
Durable Goods	12.8	13.1	0.3	2.29%	162	6.8	52%
Nondurable Goods	8.2	8.3	0.1	1.20%	89	4.6	55%
Transportation & Utilities	20.0	19.8	-0.2	-1.01%	163	10.5	53%
Trade	79.9	81.4	1.5	1.84%	786	22.5	28%
Wholesale	15.9	16.1	0.2	1.24%	203	4.3	27%
Retail	64.0	65.3	1.3	1.99%	583	18.2	28%
Finance,Insurance&Real Estate	13.8	14.0	0.2	1.43%	213	5.7	41%
Services	77.9	78.9	1.0	1.27%	534	27.1	34%
Government	72.0	74.8	2.8	3.74%	196	48.3	65%

Women Workers, Production Workers, and **Hours and Earnings** estimates are not subject to benchmark revisions at the estimating cell level because there is no universe count available. These categories are entirely sample based. The broader groupings may be affected by changes in employment weights as the cells are reaggregated during benchmarking.

SOURCES OF DATA

S-1.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). LAUS data (Local Area Unemployment Statistics program) is adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark and is the official BLS approved series that is used to allocate federal funds and determine eligibility for federal assistance programs. This series represents employment and unemployment by place of residence, and is not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series (CES data). LAUS data is calculated for the week that includes the 12th of the month. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestic workers and the self-employed.

S-2.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau. The unadjusted unemployment rate is prepared by the LAUS program in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. The seasonally adjusted rate is an unofficial series, and is provided only for use as a state economic indicator.

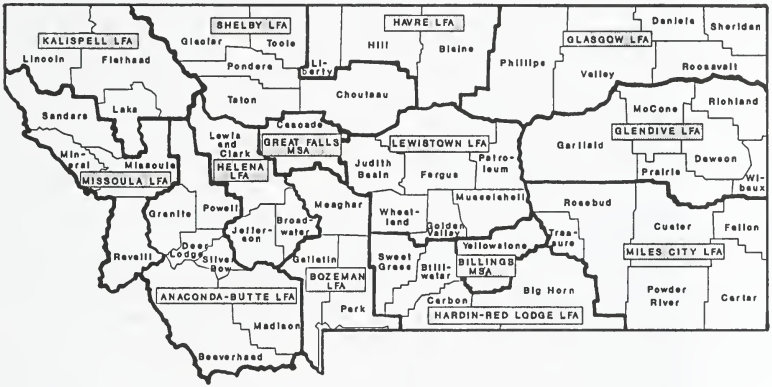
S-3.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau from LAUS data. Data for Congressional Districts, Service Delivery Areas and Labor Force Areas is calculated from the official data series by summing up employment and unemployment for the appropriate counties involved, and calculating an unemployment rate from the summed data for each area.

S-4.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data from the CES (Current Employment Statistics) program represents employment by place-of-work, and covers full-time and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The data excludes the self-employed, volunteers, unpaid family workers and domestic workers. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays (and being paid for that period by their employer) are considered employed. Payroll and worker-hour data is collected for production and related workers in manufacturing industries, non-supervisory workers in private service-producing industries, and construction workers in construction industries. The earnings figures are "gross" figures – that is, they reflect changes in wage rates, shift differentials and premium pay for overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received, which is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

S-5.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau from a survey of Business Establishments as part of the BLS 790 Program. Information on Women Workers is computed as a ratio of All Employees of the Current Employment Statistics, and is produced for informational purposes only.

S-6.) Tabulations produced by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, and reprinted by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau for informational purposes only. This is a national data series because Montana data is not computed separately.

Montana's Labor Force Areas



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